

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 133

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR NEW FIVE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BUNNY DUFFY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—DIPLOMAT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MARTIN.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—TODAY'S COCKETS.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—MAMMALS AND FISHES.

KIDNEY GARDEN.—LOVE AND LABOR.

PARK THEATRE.—THE LINDBERG.

LIVELY THEATRE.—EDWARD AND JULIE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMOR.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.

TONY PASTOR'S.—VARIETY.

NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—VARIETY.

IRVING HALL.—PHOTOGRAPH AND CONCERT.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy. To-morrow the conditions will again become threatening, probably with rain and higher temperatures.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull but steady, closing very strong. Gold was weaker, opening at 101 and closing at 100 3/4. Government bonds were weaker. States and railroad bonds were stronger. Money on call lent easily at 2 1/2 per cent and advanced for a while to 3 per cent.

A MONUMENT to General Phil Kearny is the latest patriotic suggestion in that line.

MR. BRYAN'S improved condition leads to the hope that he is now out of all danger.

AN ELECTION for officers of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow. No returning boards.

THE SUBJECTS of the effete despotisms continue to throng through the open gates of Castle Garden.

AN ADDRESS from Tammany Hall is threatened. Tammany's addresses ought to be discouraged.

BUSINESS seems to have revived at the Excise Bureau. Eighty-four thousand dollars were received last month.

BROOKLYN'S CITY BUDGET foots up the respectable figure of six million three hundred thousand dollars.

THAT AWFUL CUSTOMS COMMISSION is still in secret session. It ought to follow the example of the Potter Committee.

THE DEBT REDUCTION for May was a little over three million dollars. In May a year ago it was nearly seven millions.

THE INDICTED city officials will find out what we are going to do about it next Tuesday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MR. FERNANDO WOOD, undismayed by the approaching end of the session, announces that he will again call up his tariff bill.

THE NEW BUILDING plans and alterations for the week ran up to the handsome figure of nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

THE FOUR MILLION DOLLAR SUIT against the Gilbert road for an alleged violation of contract has arrived at another station in the courts.

THE RAID on the holders of the alleged fraudulent naturalization papers has not thus far been very successful. Only thirty have surrendered.

THE LATEST INFORMATION from the lost German iron-clad puts the number of the saved at two hundred and ten out of a total crew of five hundred men. The captain is among the number of the survivors.

THE HALIFAX AWARD RESOLUTION was passed by the Senate yesterday with an amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds, to the effect that in the judgment of Congress the articles of the Washington Treaty in regard to the fisheries ought to be terminated at the earliest day consistent with the provisions of the treaty, and empowering the President to pay the award if, after further correspondence with the British government, he shall be satisfied that the honor of the nation requires the payment.

THE WEATHER.—The storm developed on the Middle Atlantic coast has nearly expended its forces on that section, and, owing to the movement of the high pressure to the northward over New Brunswick and Maine, will be dissipated during this morning. But a depression that has been making slow progress in the West has rapidly developed into a storm centre with all the characteristics of a disturbance of great energy. During yesterday the rains attending the storm on the Middle Atlantic coast were heavy and continuous, and fell from Virginia to the Long Island shore. Northward and southward and westward to the Mississippi Valley the weather was moderately warm and clear or fair; but beyond the Mississippi the conditions were again unfavorable, as the storm centre and barometric trough moved eastward from the Rocky Mountain region. Although the Atlantic coast storm progressed with much force the pressures within the western and north-western quadrants of its area continued above the mean. It is probable that our reports from the ocean will show that it was very severe between north latitudes thirty-five and forty degrees, within the limit of the Gulf Stream. The highest barometer is now over New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the lowest in the Central Missouri Valley, moving toward Minnesota and the lakes. Tornadoes over Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa will probably occur during to-day. The temperature is very high in the West, and relatively low but rising on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy. To-morrow the conditions will again become threatening, probably with rain and higher temperatures.

## Mr. Justus Schwab's Sixteen Points.

We take it for granted that a large proportion of the members of the socialistic labor party in this city are honest and patriotic citizens, who believe that their movement, if it were successful, would really improve the condition of mankind, and especially of the mass of the people of the United States. Their leaders assert that the organization is not a secret society, but a political party, which means an organization whose purpose is by speech and writing to convince the people of the justice and wisdom of their policy, so as to induce them to cast their votes for that policy at regular elections, and thus make it effectively the policy of the State, or of the whole country.

About this there is nothing wrong. In a free country any number of men have the right to form themselves into a society for the advocacy of any end or purpose not contrary to its constitution, and to endeavor by peaceful argument to bring others to their views. It does not matter whether these views are wrong or right in the general opinion; the only duty of those who urge them is to do so in a strictly peaceable and orderly manner, and so long as they do this they will find their right to speak and print defended by all sensible people. In fact, they will never find this right attacked in this country. When, therefore, the socialistic labor leaders proceed to arm their adherents under a pretence that their rights are in danger of invasion, they not only waste money in these hard times in a useless way, but they do what is worse for themselves and the cause or policy they have at heart; they deprive this cause of public sympathy, and by that means set it back, when, if they are sincere, as we suppose, they wish to advance it. Everybody knows that an American community will never tolerate interference with free, orderly and peaceable discussion; and when a body of men calling themselves a political party begin their preparations for a canvass by buying arms and drilling their forces the general public, which they want, as a political party, to attract and conciliate, is repelled. The public opinion, whose favor is necessary to the success of a political party, seeing the arming and drilling, concludes that this new political organization is either led by men with very little sense or that it has secret and unlawful designs.

Believing the socialistic labor party to be in the main honest and sincere, we advise them, therefore, to publicly disarm, to cease their drilling and the preparations for a conflict which they must know can be produced only by themselves and to do as all other political parties do—appeal to the people by voice and print, in a carefully peaceable manner, in favor of their principles. If the democrats or the republicans should arm and drill their supporters by way of preparing for a political canvass they would justly incur the suspicion and contempt of the public; and, in fact, no political party which hopes to increase its numbers can afford to commit such a folly. Nor do we think a new political party wisely managed when it allows its leaders to exclude newspaper reporters from its public meetings. When Mr. Schwab the other day proposed to exclude reporters he surely did not see that, as a political party, to succeed it must be known to the public; to exclude reporters was to defeat the party. Mr. Bennett, who wished the reporters admitted, was a wiser man.

We come next to the social labor platform. It lays down some new policies, but we regret to observe that eight out of the sixteen points are absurd provisions against impossible dangers. To demand, for instance, in a political platform, that "the right of suffrage shall in no wise be abridged" is like gravely announcing that "twice two makes four," because there is not the least danger, as everybody knows, that the suffrage will be abridged. This provision is, of course, aimed at the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York restricting the suffrage on financial questions. It is safe for the socialists to oppose what can never become the law. So to demand that wages shall be paid in lawful money is nonsense, because they are so paid, and the law requires it. To add that they shall be paid weekly is foolish, because it is the custom everywhere to pay off hands once a week, except where voluntary agreements specify differently. Where laborers are paid by the month they are always at liberty to leave if they dislike that system, and it is a point of private convenience which the law cannot justly regulate. Sanitary inspection and statistical labor bureaus already obtain in all cities and most of our States, and there are no such "conspiracy laws" operating against the rights of working men as the tenth point denounces. The laws already make employers liable for accidents resulting from their negligence, and both political parties in different States protest against the use of prison labor by private employers, which is, however, a question still open to argument by the social labor party.

The platform demands "eight hours for the present as a legal day's work, and prompt punishment of all violators." On this we would like to ask Mr. Justus Schwab whether he keeps his shop open longer than for eight hours a day? The question is a fair one, because it is by themselves scrupulously conforming to their platform that the social labor leaders can most surely impress the public. If Mr. Schwab, whom we mention because he is one of the most conspicuous of the new party's leaders, strictly observes the rule he promulgates—if he keeps his shop open only eight hours every day, we shall be happy to make that fact public. There remain eight points which are fair matters of argument, and we reprint them here:

1. Prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments.
2. Compulsory education of all children under fourteen years of age.
3. All materials, books, &c., necessary in the public schools to be free of charge.
4. Prohibition of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality, and equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
5. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.
6. All indirect taxation to be abolished and a grant-in-aid to be made to the State.
7. All banking and insurance to be conducted by the government.
8. Direct popular legislation enabling the people to propose or reject any law at their will, and introduction of minority representation in all legislative elections.
9. Every public officer shall be at all times subject to prompt recall by the election of a successor.

Of these numbers five, six and seven are

questions which can be reached by State legislation; the remainder could be reached only by amendments of the federal constitution in addition to State legislation. Both these ends can be attained only when the social labor party has convinced a majority of the voters that they are desirable. To accomplish this they have a right to organize, to hold orderly public meetings, to issue addresses, to publish newspapers, to make speeches, to do all that other political parties do to make known their principles and secure adherents. But we advise them to begin by publicly and conspicuously disarming. No political party ever succeeded in this country with arms in its hands. In fact, the very first step any new political party has ever taken in the United States has been to give the most solemn assurances to the public of its fidelity to the constitution and its purpose to urge its principles only in the regular, orderly and peaceable manner which is the custom of Americans. The social labor party cannot hope to succeed in any other way; and those of its leaders who have induced it to arm and drill have done it a great injury to the public.

We shall recur on another occasion to some of the general statements of the social labor party.

## Our Paris Cable Letter.

It was significant of the littleness of the French royalists when to oppose a demonstration of their own to that of the radicals in honor of Voltaire they made use of Joan of Arc. Among the works of the French philosopher which least deserve remembrance or recall is his coarse poem upon the Maid of Orleans. The least said about it the better. It presented itself, however, to the clerical party to make use of La Pucelle herself as an offset to Voltaire, and the rival demonstrations presented a strange spectacle. Scarce a Frenchman living is base enough to deny the meed of honor to that beautiful figure in French history, but here was an effort to prove that all who honored the broad thoughts of the philosopher must of necessity share the venom and the impiety of the virgilio versifier. A coarse satire of a hundred years ago was thought worthy of being solemnly demonstrated against, and the result was a ridiculous contrast. The Parisians, however, took the whole thing—Voltaire and anti-Voltaire—good-naturedly, and went one hundred and thirty-two thousand strong to the Exhibition. We are glad to hear that our part of the great show is in order and is fairly respectable. More money, it seems, is wanted, and when our stony-hearted legislators learn to what good purpose the appropriation already made was spent perhaps they will loosen the purse strings a little again. As if our citizens in the gay capital had not fun enough at present they are already preparing for the Fourth of July, and we have no doubt they will let the eagle scream on a scale of liberality that will astonish even the French. General Grant is losing flesh, but he is not apparently losing his time, for he appears to have as many engagements now in a week as he had during any year of the war.

## Jerome Park Races.

The second day's racing programme at Jerome Park was pluckily carried out in the rain and storm of yesterday. Managers, riders and horses did their duty as bravely as if thousands of spectators had been watching them from the grand stand and the quarter stretch. This adherence to the letter and spirit of the promise is rare on a racing track, and in the end it will undoubtedly revert to the benefit of the management, but under the circumstances it is dreary and discouraging work. The contests yesterday were excellent in every way, but a large concourse of people, which is more than half the inspiration of a race, was lacking. Of course the wretched weather was the cause of the failure in this respect, and the thousands of citizens whom it deprived of a day's splendid amusement must be excused for growling at the fate which sent showers instead of sunshine and gave them November in June. Next week the skies will, it is to be hoped, be more propitious. There will be three days' racing—namely, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Some excellent horses are entered, and from the fidelity with which the programme of the past week was under such discouraging conditions, carried out, there can be no doubt that the public will not have reason to complain of the management.

## Hebrew and Christian.

The people of Cincinnati have an excitement in the form of a runaway match between a young Hebrew lady and a Christian gentleman, a member of an Episcopal family. The bride is the daughter of a rabbi, and it may therefore be presumed that she has been educated in the strictest tenets of the ancient faith. But in her case, as in many others, love has proved stronger than religion, and she has cast behind her prejudices, family and friends and chosen a husband for herself. The match is one arranged entirely between the young people most directly interested, the bridegroom's family being as ignorant as the rabbi of the intentions of the couple until after the ceremony had been performed at the house of a Unitarian minister and they had placed themselves beyond parental jurisdiction. In these enlightened days it seems absurd that two young persons who believe that their lives can be passed happily together should be kept apart because they happen to worship under different religious forms, and it is to be hoped that the families of the newly married couple may speedily become reconciled to what is unavoidable, and do their best to make their wedded life a happy one. Indeed, intermarriages between Jews and Gentiles are now by no means unusual, and are likely to become even fashionable since the union of the houses of Rothschild and Rosebery. It is true that an effort has been made in England by some reverend busybody to bring before the English Church the alleged "profanation of sacred things" by the bishop who authorized the Episcopal marriage of this distinguished couple; but this is not likely to disturb the peace of

mind of the Earl or of his wealthy wife. The Cincinnati rabbi whose daughter has obeyed the promptings of her heart in preference to the behests of her parent is said to be an amiable gentleman, with very liberal views. The best thing he can now do will be to perform the marriage ceremony between his daughter and her husband according to the Jewish rite, and thus dispel the only cloud that now casts a shadow on the bride's happiness.

## An Instalment of the Great Investigation.

Two points must impress themselves on the minds of all impartial readers of the first day's evidence before the Potter Investigating Commission. One is that men who have for years enjoyed public confidence, whose lives have been reputable and whose past records have been unassailable, cannot be successfully impeached on the evidence of a witness whose testimony proves that he was ready to commit a crime provided his reward was pledged. The other is that Secretary Sherman's statement to the committee in regard to the letter alleged to have been written by him virtually making such pledge, was evasive and unsatisfactory. The document produced yesterday purported to be a copy of the letter in question, and objections were made to its reception until it had been read by Secretary Sherman. This was conceded, and the Secretary attended on the committee's invitation and examined the alleged copy. If he had never written such a letter, if the story told by the witness had been groundless, the denial would have been prompt, decisive, indignant. It was no such thing, Mr. Sherman believed from his recollection of the views he had taken that he never wrote the letter of which an alleged copy was placed in his hands, at the same time there were, he said, things in it that he would have written. This is not such a positive denial as could have been desired, and the impression will, no doubt, be created that its uncertainty may be attributable to the apprehension that the original may still be in existence and in unfriendly hands. It is noteworthy that the other letters produced by the witness prove that promises of preferment were actually made to him, although this is not, of course, inconsistent with the idea that they were to be the reward of supposed fidelity and not of wrongful and criminal acts.

## Acquittal of Vosburgh.

Undoubtedly the witnesses upon whose testimony rested the most important point that was doubtful in the recent trial were so discredited that a jury could not put their oaths against a man's liberty, and that being the case there was no other course to take than to acquit the prisoner—because the only further evidence of the fact which these persons were mainly relied upon to prove was clouded with uncertainty. Poison was found in many fluids, as shown on the trial; found indubitably; and poison of the kind alleged. Professor Doremus' analyses demonstrated the presence of tartaric acid, and the attempt to belittle his operations in the case was a mistake on the part of the defence. But the poison being found as described the points to be determined were who placed it in the fluids, and were any drinks containing poison actually administered to the woman? It was the theory of the prosecution that the poison was put in the drinks by the accused, and that such poisoned drinks were continuously given to the woman. But the defence denied that the woman was at any time poisoned, and held that the poison found was deposited by the enemies of the accused purposely to be made the basis of an accusation against him. This latter position was not supported by a title of evidence. On the contrary, the charge that Vosburgh poisoned the drinks was made highly probable by a great deal of testimony; but, as the witnesses who swore to this fact were shown to be animated personally against him, the jury did not deem this comparatively unsupported probability sufficient to justify a verdict of guilty. On the medical evidence—which should have supported this testimony—the prosecution broke down. On both sides the medical evidence was lame; but for the defence, whose object was to cover the accused with a cloud of protecting doubt, lame testimony answered the purpose, while the prosecution should have made this part of its case as clear as day. This, we believe, was possible. There was little exception to the remarkable want of acquaintance shown by the medical witnesses with the effects of tartaric emetic. It was not a display on which the profession can congratulate itself. Tartaric emetic is a medicine that acts as an irritant when directly applied to the tissues, but which taken up in the circulation acts on the nervous system as a sedative. It acts so energetically in this way that it may overwhelm and destroy life at once if given without gradation in a large dose. Its emetic effects also follow from its sedative operation. The act of vomiting depends upon the loss of that control which a certain nerve nominally exercises over the movements of the stomach. Believed of this control, unrestrained by that nerve, the gastric surface reacts against the contact of any substance whatever and rejects it. Tartaric emetic partially paralyzes that nerve. That is its first operation. But if its administration is continued, and if larger doses are given, its characteristic operation is extended to other nerves and to the whole cerebro-spinal system. It then ceases to cause vomiting, because, in addition to the nerve it first paralyzed, it has also paralyzed nerves whose energy was necessary to the very act of the rejection of the contents of the stomach. In this condition the system is said to be "paralyzed." How far its administration may be carried depends upon the vigor, natural or morbid, of the brain. Graves, of Dublin, gave, in his cerebral cases in fever, from ten to twenty grains a day for many days in succession, and the effects of his largest doses passed off within twenty-four hours. This is the exact contrary of what was testified in Jersey City.

## Let Teachers and Pupils Have Fall Vacation.

The gentlemen who are constantly binging forward what they are pleased to consider reformatory propositions in regard to the public schools are probably actuated by worthy motives. They no doubt desire to improve the character, condition and efficiency of the schools; but unfortunately their zeal defeats itself, and the agitation by them of crude and questionable measures instead of benefiting our educational system inflicts upon it very great injury. Change is not reform; and in a piece of machinery so delicate and intricate as our public school system, which requires the co-operation of so many thousands of persons to its successful working reforms, even when they are clearly needed, should be entered upon with the greatest care and caution. The latest proposition in regard to the schools, to keep some if not all of them open during the summer months, has very little to recommend it. The idea of the gentleman who brings it forward is that to keep the schools open during the summer season would save the children from the perils of the streets and keep their necks and arms out of harm's way. He does not pretend that they would learn anything. In other words, he proposes to convert the schoolhouses into so many prisons and make the teachers jailers, in order that parents may be relieved from the necessity of taking care of their children. The plan would suit some parents admirably; but it would hardly increase the efficiency of the schools. Again, to keep them open would cost between fifty and one hundred thousand dollars additional, which is a rather heavy expenditure to secure the very slender objects in view. We hope the subject will be dropped at once. Teachers and pupils will be all the better for the holiday vacation, and we trust nothing will be done to deprive them of it.

## Closing Up at Watkins.

The Watkins regatta closed yesterday. While the liberality that prompted the affair was commendable bad management made it a failure. The Regatta Committee was unfortunate in allowing itself to pass under the control of an association which has neither the authority to speak for the amateur oarsmen of the country nor the fair, generous, manly spirit which ought to distinguish all amateur sports and contests. It was a blunder to allow each man to row for a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars, since the fact of rowing for a money stake works everywhere a disqualification of amateurs. If the races had been for flags or medals the Watkins Glen club might properly have subscribed toward a fund to send the winners to the Henley regatta, for of course the purse of two hundred and fifty dollars will not pay the expenses of the men who may go to Europe, even if they take passage by a freight line. There were some good races on Seneca Lake, and the fact was satisfactorily established that "muscle" and "weight" and "chopping down trees" and "the broad backs and strong arms of backwoodsmen" are not so effective in a boat race as some oarsmen have insisted. The "Northwestern" crews invariably brought up the rear, and, with the exception of the victory won by a Canadian crew, all the honors came East.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tennyson loves sleep and wears muddy boots. Ex-Treasurer Spinner is raising tea in Florida. The education of boys at Eton is deteriorating. Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, is growing quiet and gray. There are many base imitations of costly pottery due to modern art. Mr. Bryant has preserved his health greatly by the use of fruits as food. Major Morley has sailed for France, where he will exhibit his telegraph instrument. The Greeks keep no cats. They domesticated the weasel, and with it hunted vermin. The divorced wife of a peer remains a peeress. There is no peacock to change about her. Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, arrived at the New York Hotel yesterday from Washington. Dr. Reichel says that the Cabinet officers, with the exception of Kvyria, live within their salaries. Mr. Potter, never make faces at a mirror unless you are sure of the man who is looking over your shoulder. The Hackensack Republican is now wholly under the control of Mr. Crystal. It is, of course, as clear as Crystal. General Butler only chews on his cigar, disapproving the idea that where there is no smoke there is very little fire. Many Western papers are endorsing Grant for President of the United States and Shields for Senator from Missouri. Secretary Sherman doesn't wish to be foremost. He is willing to carry one end of the drum while the other man bangs it. The Jews of Fayetteville, N. C., have presented Governor Vance with a suit of clothes. We hope they fit him like the paper on the wall. The clergymen of Jefferson county, Ga., have tendered their thanks to Hon. Herschel V. Johnson for his efforts, as Judge, to elevate the moral tone of the community. London World admires Sotherton's "Crushed Tragedian," but many Londoners do not appreciate it because they have not lived in the atmosphere from which it grew. There are too many stylish mothers who, themselves liking the attentions of men, dress out their fourteen-year-old daughters so that their tentative attractions are noticeable to our sex. In Paris, a Russian prince having ordered his lady some *corset à la chienne* was handing it to her on the silver salver, when the waitress said scornfully that he ought not to do so, because she could not trust him with it. It appears that John Bright, who sneered at Lord Beaconsfield for being of Jewish descent, had a great grandfather who married pretty Maria Jacobo, a Jewess, as that Mr. Bright bled his own nose to spite his face. Hank Watson, in Louisville Courier-Journal, says: "The New York Herald calls Bob Ingersoll 'the devil's own bon-bon.' One of these days, no doubt, the orthodox preachers will gather about to enjoy the fun when that bon-bon is called in, but the devil should remember Jonah." The aristocratic people on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey are nothing if not adversely affected. This is the style of conversation: "Cheese, how are you?" "O, nicely." "How is your watch?" "O, fairly." "How was your breakfast?" "O, nicely." "What kind?" "O, clammy." "Ah!" "Yes, ah!" They then all, with their piousness watch chain, walk up Chambers street. London Truth:—"A conservative offered last week to wager £100 to £50 that Lord Salisbury would be Prime Minister before Lord Derby. I took the bet. I cannot say that I regard Lord Derby as a perfect Foreign Secretary in critical times, but his resignation raised him in my opinion. It convinced me that he was not prepared to be a mere dummy for the sake of office, whereas Lord Salisbury either has no distinct views or is ready to subordinate those views to personal ambition."

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## THE AFFAIR ZASSOULITCH.

A Russian Court Sets Aside the Former Verdict.

## CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

Austria Must Be Watched by All Europe.

## WARRING AGAINST RITUALISM.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, June 2, 1878.

The Herald's special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Court of Cassation has set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Mlle. Zassoulitch and has decided that a new trial shall take place at Novgorod, 113 miles southeast of St. Petersburg.

## DEFYING THE PEOPLE.

Advocate Alexandroff presented a procurator on the part of Vera Zassoulitch authorizing him to appear in her defence, but the Court would not admit the document, declaring it irregular. Thus do the Russian authorities hasten the day of that great popular revolution which is clearly foreshadowed.

## THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Agency Russe says the Congress will hold only one session, during which the bases of peace will be settled and the final treaty signed. The Congress will also make arrangements for the execution of the treaty and for the organization of various local commissions to supervise the same. A conference of ambassadors at Constantinople will supervise the operations of these commissions.

## VERY CONFLICTING.

The Paris République Française states that the receipt of invitations to the Congress may now be hourly expected. On the other hand, a despatch to the Times, dated Berlin, says the negotiations between England and Russia have not reached a stage permitting Germany to issue the invitations.

## WHO WILL GO?

The health of Prince Gortschakoff has not sufficiently improved to give much hope of his attending the Congress. He wishes to do so, but can scarcely hope to travel for some weeks. The Agency Russe says if Prince Gortschakoff is unable to be present Count Schouvaloff and the Russian Ambassador at Berlin will represent Russia.

## RUSSIAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Times says that the Russian people are greatly disappointed at the secret negotiations now in progress. They fear that the results of the war will be nullified. The Austrian occupation of Adakale confirms them in their suspicions. The prospect of a Congress, therefore, does not give unalloyed satisfaction.

## AUSTRIAN DISGUST.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says:—"The Austrian government utterly distrusts Russia, and this feeling is now shared by the Court and the Cabinet, so that Austria's policy is no longer hampered by divided councils."

## REASSURED AT THE SAME TIME.

The same correspondent also says Austria has just received satisfactory assurances on the subject of the boundaries of Bulgaria and Russian occupation of the Province.

## WITHOUT RUSSIA'S CONSENT.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times asserts that Austria notified Russia of her intention to occupy the island of Adakale, but neither received nor asked Russia's consent.

## COURTIALITY.

A Times despatch from Bucharest says that the Roumanian and Austrian officers are very cordial when they come in contact on the frontier.

## A MESSAGE FROM AUSTRIA.

The St. Petersburg Golos says that Count Andrássy's declarations are a direct menace to Russia's position in Roumania and Bulgaria.

## WHY SHE MUST BE WATCHED.

The London Standard says:—"Austria could mobilize 500,000 men and supply them with twenty-five days' rations for 45,000,000 roubles. Her sixty million credit must mean something more than precaution. Russia must take counter measures."

## HAS EGYPT A GREAT FUTURE?

The Agency Russe publishes an article which seeks to demonstrate how greatly the wealth and prosperity of Egypt would be increased by a European administration.

## TYPHUS INCREASING.

A letter from Bulgaria states that typhus fever is increasing with warmer weather.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE.

The Lower House of the Austrian Parliament has passed a bill relative to the amount to be contributed by each section of the monarchy toward expenditure for so-called common affairs. Hereby the most essential point of the Austro-Hungarian compromise is disposed of.

## SALE OF THE NOVAR PICTURES.

The Novar collection of paintings was sold at auction here yesterday. The "Vierge de Novar," by Raphael, was sold for \$15,750 to Agnew.

## THE "MADONNA DEL CANCELARI."

The "Madonna del Cancellari" was bought in at \$97,500.

Agnew also bought Watteau's "Dance of the Marquises" at \$13,125, and a portrait by Claude, at \$15,750.

A "River Scene," by Hobbema, brought \$11,025, and was sold to Reuter.

Murillo's "St. Anthony Cursing the Infant Saviour" went for \$11,812, to Frederick Davis.

Rubens' "Portrait of a Lady," \$5,510, to Charles Butler.

"Sea Piece," by Jacob Ruysdael, \$7,350, to Graves.

"Sea View," by the same, \$7,350, to Martin Colnaghi.

"A Plein," by Andrea del Sarto, \$5,025, to Reuter.

"Effects of Intemperance," by Jan Steen, \$6,568, to Graves.

"Glance of Lamonada," by G. Terburg, \$9,712, to Gosnell.

## ST. HELEN'S VISION OF THE INVENTION OF THE CROSS.

Paul Veronese, \$17,325, to the National Gallery.

The sale realized \$225,610, exclusive of the withdrawal price of the Madonna.

## WILLING TO COME.

William E. Gray, alias Colosso, the New York forger, who escaped extradition in 1870 in the same manner as the forger Winslow, through the refusal of the British government to surrender him, and whose arrest was telegraphed yesterday to the Herald, was arraigned in the Metropolitan Police Court in Bow street this morning, and remanded to await the arrival of papers from New York. The prisoner told the magistrate, Sir James Ingham, he hoped there would be as